FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Seneral Steedman's Report for the States of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Removal of the Freedmen's Bureau Recommended.

be Military Authorities to Undertake the Protection and Relief of the Freedmen.

Scathing Exposure of the Peculations and Misconduct of the Bureau Officers.

Agents of the Bureau Shooting Down a Negro.

THE ATROCITIES AT NEWBERN.

Cultivation of Farms by the Bureau

FREEDMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

General Howard Before the American Freedmen's Society.

Review of the Condition of the Southern People.

The Remedy for Present Evils-Equal Rights for All. &c.

Senerals Steedman and Fullerton, the comm by the President to investigate the ope the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern Sta

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8, 1866.

We have the honor to report that in obedie tions of April 7 last, directing us to "inspect and rt upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the military deof Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, dabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Ar d Texas," that we have performed that duty in following report of our obs it proper to communicate the result of our in

by it upon the relations between black races. In pursuing our investig endeavored to arrive at the truth ghly examining and conversing with representatives all classes of people, white and black, as well as bers on duty in the military service and in the Freed-ble Bureau in said States. We have visited all the and cities of any importance, and the head-ers of each district of the Bureau in Virgin ia and th Carolins, and also have taken advantage of every nity to converse with and obtain the opin th reference to the Bureau of citizens wh we met on the streets, at the hotels, and while travel

rise and superintendents of ferms, paid ave-smonthly wages. sistant superintendents, paid average monthly

e Southern States not exercised in the etner states of e Union, so long the presence of unilitary force will be dispensable. The presence of both the Bureau and litary force is unnecessary. The efficers commanding e troops can discharge the duties now performed by thi; but the officers of the Bureau, without the pre-nce of the troops, would be powerless to execute even at rown orders.

part.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Virginia, Brevet Brigador General O. Brown, is laboring faithfully and zealously to harmonize and protect the interests of both racea. We discovered no hostility among the white people of Virginia to the education of the freedmen. In soveral localities, mere especially at Lynchburg and Charlotteeville, where we thoroughly examined into this subject, the people were taking much interest in the establishment of schools for their education, giving as a reason for their efforts in this direction that educated labor was preferable to uneducated labor, which

ducated labor was preferable to uneducated labor, which entiment we believe prevails throughout the State. CONDUCT OF THE OFFICIES. We made no investigation into the conduct of the facers of the Bureau in Yirgina outside of their official

unio o'clock, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars upon an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. Fitz. This poor old man, not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the same, with three dollars additional as jail fees.

The land upon which the huts in this settlement are built is owned by certain heirs in North Carolina, and is held by the Freedmen's Bureau as abandoned property.

We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the withdrawal of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia, and the transference to the officers commanding the troops, of such duties as it may still be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAS. B. STEEDMAN, Maj. Gen. Volunteers,

J. S. FULLERTON, Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

FREEDMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

Freedmen's American and British As-

British International Commission was celebrated last evening, at the African Methodist Episcopal church, Sullivan street. The attendance was very large, colored people being largelyin the majority. At eight o'clock eral Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, entered the greeted by the assemblage. The General wore the he uniform frockcoat belonging to his rank.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS. the exercises of the evening by reading a hymn, which

Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Singleton T. Jones colored), who prayed that the President might be what be always professed to be, but has always failed to be—a

STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE An abstract of the operations of the commission for the past year was then read by the secretary, Willia Howard Day. The principal work inaugurated during the year, and which was being carried on with great success, was the educational development of the freed-men of the South. Material aid had also been fur-nished to the Southern freedmen in many ways. The statement was received with applause.

REMARKS BY REV. MR. GARNETT.

Rev. Mr. GARNET colored) then proceeded to address the meeting. He said since the passage of the Civil Rights bill to address his hearers as fellow citizens was no longer a presumption, but a fact universally acknowledged. It was proper on an occasion like this that they should look back upon the fields over which we have been fighting for thirty years and to behold the victories which have been won. These victories have not been few and inconsiderable. (Applause.) We have found in war and in peace an asknowledgment of our manhood. We have gained for our people what is significant of the highest patriotism—a love of country, a love of liberty and courage and heroism. The most sanguine could scarcely hope some years ago to see in our day the banner of our country ways over a lord antiper feet, well we have been liked.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD. The state of the s

their sides, supporting such straw beds and bed clothing as they could get together. The whole air of this establishment was that of extreme poverty, with very little clothing, and that in tatters, with scarcely any food, with faces seldom if ever washed, and hair uncombed. Fear had aroused them from their usually blank, lethargic habits; but they soon resumed their habitual listless, depressed appearance. Want of wholesome food, and the excessive use of tobacco, with the usual hopeless, anmiess modes of living, in fifth and want, had produced here as elsewhere the most pitiable objects of humanity. This family was a sample of hundreds that I met with during our campaigning. Often the absence of the father and the cleer brothers would deepen the gloom and despair that seemed to hover round their home circles. It was often a poettive rollef to find a woman crying bitterly on account of her losses, for it was so different from the common lethargy or mopish stupidity of this class of the poor. We found such poor everywhere; in Tennessee, along the line of the railroad, at every post and town; in Alabama, among the mountains and valleys; in Georgia, on the poor, piny barrens stretching along the coast, and throughout the Carolinas, often on the farms of the wealthy, sometimes as squatters and sometimes occupying the abandened

in furnishing medicines, though the medical attention has necessarily been limited.

The principle to be aimed at is that each State of triet shall support its own poor. Alabams has appeared to suppose the suppose of the suppose of